

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

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The Paper That Does Things

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SEPTEMBER 18, 1916.

IMPROVING POLITICAL ORATORY.

The Republican club of North Yakima, Wash., is credited with a notable reform. During a recent primary campaign, the club gave a "Dollar-a-Minute" luncheon, at which candidates were invited to urge their claims to nomination. Every candidate was obliged to pay a dollar for every minute of his speech. The minimum charge was two dollars, and he could talk as long as he wanted to. Any non-candidate who moved to butt in had to pay two dollars a minute. The charges were increased by salutory fines imposed for any such "old stuff" as "pointing with pride," "viewing with alarm," "grand old party," etc. Constructive argument drew premiums.

This plan obviously merits imitation. What a gain there would be in conciseness, point and logic in political oratory if it were adopted generally in political campaigns! Mr. Hughes, for instance, would be literally driven from the stump.

THE "BIOLOGIC DAY."

A scientist named Dr. Charles L. Dana calls attention to the fact, usually overlooked in these industrialized days, that the eight-hour working day isn't a law of nature. He objects to the widespread view that the division of the twenty-four-hour day into three equal parts for work, recreation and sleep is inevitable, and that it is necessarily bad, either for the individual or society, for a man or woman to work more than eight hours.

Instead of assigning any particular working time to everybody, regardless of the requirements of the industry or the capacity of the individual, he would establish a "biologic day" or a "biologic year," taking into account the severity of the work and also the way in which the non-working hours are spent.

The idea is probably all right, if it could be put into effect with accuracy and justice. Certainly, when you analyze the matter, an eight-hour standard, or any other inflexible standard, is a crude device. That men do not regard it as sacred or really necessary to their well-being is clearly shown in the regimen of those who work for themselves. The man who is his own employer usually works himself longer and harder than he works his wage-earners. The stimulus of self-interest counteracts the monotony and fatigue of the work.

The learned doctor, however, has not succeeded in showing that, in our present imperfect state of society, such a limitation of working time isn't needed for the protection of the working classes. The example of the hard-working employer doesn't prove much as regards the employee. The latter lacks the tonic of freedom and self-interest. More and more, as industries grow larger and occupations are specialized, the workers become cogs in the machinery, losing personal freedom and losing the interest in their jobs that formerly came from greater variety and more human relations. And they have to be protected in the mass.

When the millennium comes, maybe every man will have the kind of a job that suits him. Then he can "work his head off," and have a good time doing it.

SUFFRAGISTS NONPARTISAN.

Most of the male friends of woman suffrage find satisfaction in the decision of the Woman Suffrage association to continue its nonpartisan policy. The women in convention at Atlantic City, by a big majority, voted not to ally themselves with either of the national parties in the present campaign. This is in line with the whole history and tradition of woman suffrage in America. By keeping aloof from partisan activities the women have already won more than a dozen states, and by the same procedure they seem likely to win the rest with least delay and opposition.

In this campaign, or any other, suffrage workers might gain some strategic advantage by aligning themselves with one particular party or candidate. But the antagonism that such action would arouse would inevitably hurt the cause in the long run, and might even defeat the immediate purpose aimed at.

Men can be led by women, but not driven. It pleases them to be asked to help women; it angers them to be bulldozed by women. If woman suffragists helped one party and fought the other, the antagonism of the opposition party might last longer than the gratitude of the party they helped, and do them more harm than their friends could remedy. It probably would.

It would be an ill omen for the future political life of the nation if women once grouped themselves into a separate party, to wield the balance of power for their own purposes, no matter how laudable their ultimate objects might be.

CORRUPTING THE ESKIMOS.

Cynics will find fresh food for their cynicism in the experience of Dr. Anderson, head of the Canadian Arctic expedition which has returned after three years' exploration of the northern end of the continent. Dr. Anderson reports that the Eskimos have deteriorated. When he first went among them, only five years ago, they exhibited the simple virtues usually found among

primitive people. They have had more to do with white men since that time. And they have fallen from their original honesty and self respect. "Begging and petty pilfering are becoming common," said Dr. Anderson. So are other vices. And so are white men's diseases. The Eskimos would be better off, morally and physically, if they had never seen a white man.

It's the same old story, so familiar in the history of the Caucasian's dealings with the Indian, and repeated countless times the world over in the association of the superior races with the inferior. The highly civilized man always contaminates the uncivilized or half-civilized man, ruining his simple virtues, hurting alike his morals and his health.

It is the worst elements of our civilization that are absorbed first. In the long run the lower races have a chance; those who survive may, in the end, come to understand and practice the virtues by which the civilized peoples keep their own virtues in check. But until that period of reaction comes—and it is never certain to come—the "savages" find intercourse with the "civilized" men devastating and disastrous.

MAKING WOMEN SALUTE.

As women come into economic equality with men, they often find, to their surprise, that their social relations change. There is a striking example in Elberfeld, Prussia, where the street car system is now operated largely by women. The following orders have been issued:

"In accordance with the regulations of our administration, female employees must salute their superiors by laying their hands on their head covers. It is ordered that on all our lines female conductors in uniform must salute in military fashion. This order now applies to all our employees."

When a "superior" greets a "subordinate female employee" by wishing her "good morning," the woman is informed that she must not venture to respond in like manner, but must "respectfully raise her hand to her head cover." The penalty for breaking this rule is dismissal.

The same regulation is to be enforced on the German railroads.

Thus instead of the social practice, lately universal in civilized countries, of men raising their hats to women regardless of rank or position, we now have women touching their hats to men. Its social price they pay for industrial opportunity. Apparently the only way the women workers can restore the old ceremonial respect shown them by men is to force ahead into the "superior" positions; then they can make their male subordinates salute them.

HE REALLY DOESN'T KNOW.

"It may be very important that, here and there, there shall be a change in the wage scale. I know not,"—Candidate Hughes.

Mr. Hughes' ignorance on this subject was to be expected. For years, he has been wholly out of touch with wage-earners. He knows not whether they are straining or being over-fed. He knows nothing about the effects of the high cost of living upon working-men's homes and lives. He isn't quite sure that, here and there, there should be better pay. He sees fellows like Penrose, Smoot, Perkins and Crane eating cake and, very likely, concludes therefrom that all working-men easily get bread. Fact is, that it is only since he became awfully hungry for the presidency that Mr. Hughes was particularly interested in what the wage-earner is getting.

"I know not," says Mr. Hughes. We believe him. He's human. When a fellow has had his bread buttered on both sides, for years, he doesn't usually make a careful study of what the other fellow isn't getting; he usually goes to studying on how to get two inches of butter where there was only one before; he usually acquires the obsession that everybody else must be feeding well, and let it go at that.

We believe that Mr. Hughes does not know that anybody else needs higher wages. And he wouldn't be worrying about it, if he were not worrying about the election, either.

A New York hat boy in a restaurant was discharged for his discourteous treatment of patrons who failed to pay ransom—otherwise known as tips—for their hats. He has brought suit for restitution of his job. Just like greater monopolists, he objected to being deprived, "without due process of law," of the right to rob the public.

But for the intervention of Prest Wilson, the United States would now be plunged in the greatest railroad war in history. He has intervened to substitute peace for war in the handling of the national transportation problem. He stands for peace and prosperity in our domestic as in our foreign policy.

The Hughes indictments of Wilson boil down to this: That Wilson failed to recognize Huerta and has brought prosperity to America. If Wilson only had endorsed assassination in Mexico and brought peace to the United States, Hughes would readily forgive him. And well he might.

When Hughes said nothing he was on the front page. Now, when his mouth is open sixteen hours a day, he does well to get a few paragraphs on an inside corner. There is nothing like the acid news test to detect paucity of ideas.

Aside from the fact that Coney Island's "Mardi Gras" or "Fat Tuesday" isn't celebrated on Tuesday and is six months out of date by the calendar, it may be regarded as a passable imitation of the real thing at New York.

"West Side Asks for Natatoria"—Chicago Tribune. By which term the "world's greatest newspaper" may possibly mean swimming pools. Can't you just hear Chicago's west side children crying for "natatoria?"

"Buy a little Hughes dolly for some little dear," is the slogan of the Hughes Women's alliance. The allusion to "some little dear" doubtless implies Cannon, Penrose, Smoot or Murray Crane.

"Every third family in Nebraska owns an automobile." The Hughes campaign of calamity will hardly flower in Nebraska.

The Democratic National Text-Book, which editors will receive within a few days, is an encyclopedia of progress.

Hughes has taken a definite stand somewhere between an eight and eighteen hour day.

Did Hughes really want the railway strike? It seems so.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk
Stumps Robins For
Series of Debates

Raymond Robins, Chicago, chairman of the progressive national convention of 1916, now a member of Mr. Hughes' campaign committee, was challenged Saturday to a series of joint debates by his former co-worker in the progressive cause, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, also of Chicago.

The challenge is one that Mr. Robins cannot well ignore, nor can the republican campaign managers. Mrs. Funk, a Chicago lawyer of national prominence, was one of the "Big Four" progressive leaders of Illinois. Few men can equal her in debate. She has been pitted with Mr. Robins in public arguments; against Jane Addams and Prof. Charles E. Merriam. She addressed a South Bend audience in behalf of the progressives at the Elk's temple here four years ago.

Mrs. Funk became last week a member of the association committee of progressives cooperating with the democratic national campaign committee. She puts her challenge to Mr. Robins on the high ground of public service, asking that her former associate submit the case of Wilson vs. Hughes to popular juries.

Mrs. Funk's letter, delivered today to Mr. Robins, follows:

Dear Mr. Robins: "Four years ago you and I were among the millions of American men and women who believed that the dawn of a new political day had come. We called ourselves progressives and we founded a new party and named it progressive. That party is alive in the determination of its adherents that it shall not die and no one who was really a part of it can ever subscribe to another political creed that is not in some manner akin to it. The bonds that were created then cannot be broken; we were really progressives in 1912 are progressives now in 1916. The spirit has not changed—only the outward covering, the matter of name, of association or of circumstance.

"So I am writing you from the vantage point of our common faith. You, a hereditary democrat, after anxious care and thought, have thrown your lot with the republican party and have advised the people of this country that progressives should follow Mr. Hughes, the candidate selected solely by the men who compose that (invisible government) against whose insidious operations the progressive party itself is a protest.

"Your responsibility is enormous; it is co-extensive with your great influence. A leader of men with rare gifts and high ideals, consecrated and devoted, your judgment will be accepted and you will be followed but since you recommend to us that we come into the republican fold much water has flowed under the bridge, the curtain has been rung up disclosing a new scene.

"In 1912, endorsing the progressive party with my whole heart, I left behind me a tradition of middle western and New England republicanism and when the end came in the Auditorium last June, I followed Theodore Roosevelt to the door of the republican camp with faith that the republican party of 1916 was in some wise different from the republican party of 1912 that he and you and I condemned, and I waited for a sign that would point the new way. It did not come, but even momentous in their import did transpire and against my inclinations and traditions and against my associations and prejudices, I was forced in honesty to myself to admit that Woodrow Wilson, greater than his party, a leader of his party, had in large measure kept for the progressives their contract affirmed by them and entered into with the people.

"I am inviting you now, Mr. Robins, to join me in a series of debates, the question to be resolved and the arrangements to be made through our respective committees; such debates to be held during this campaign, it being understood that the resolution of the question shall comprehend all matters properly at issue in the minds of progressives seeking their political affiliations for 1916.

"In the coming elections our progressive people hold the casting vote; no one can predict it with certainty; no one can deliver it, but it will be a thoughtful vote; it will be weighed and measured and it is reasonable to suppose that progressives will be glad to listen to those who went about four years ago preaching their gospel.

"Many of our friends, particularly in our home state, are asking for presentation of the case in particular a discussion of the eight-hour law. Your close and confidential relations with those who toll make it imperative that they clearly understand your view, your objection, and it is equally imperative that the proponents of that measure be heard also.

"You will agree with me that this thoughtful element to which we have the honor to belong will welcome a debate, a discussion tending to throw light on their task of delivering judgment at the polls next fall.

And so I send you this my friendly challenge. You and I have debated side-by-side to the same end and to the same purpose. Now that the parting of the ways has come, let us in that same sense of service which characterizes all progressives, submit our respective viewpoints to a jury of our fellows.

Yours most sincerely,

(MRS.) ANTOINETTE FUNK.

FORMER ROOSEVELTIAN BOOSTER THINKS T. R. IS SICK OF HIS CHOICE. Gilson Gardner, is one of the best

THE MELTING POT

FILLED BY THE EDITORIAL STAFF

JANE JUSTITIA.

I saw a handsome lady, at her habitat and home. Upon the shining summit of the county court house dome. She held a pair of balances in an unswerving hand; Her eyes were hidden underneath the fashionable band; She bore a weapon pacifists have frequently deplored—A dangerous and ugly-looking homicidal sword.

Said I, "Miss Jane Justitia, if that should be your name, Accept my humble tribute to your well established fame. I've seen your statue on the roof, your picture on the wall In periods as distant as I'm able to recall. I've heard that all your actions are impartial, true and just, And worthy of the tallest faith, credulity and trust."

She raised her bandage cornerwise and gave a smiling wink. Said she: "I thank you truly for the kindly thoughts you think; But many things they say of me are sheer and shallow bunk; I blindly raise my snickersnee and bring it down kerplunk; And who receives it on his neck I cannot know or see; For every slash I get my wish, so what is that to me?"

A. B. B.

The man who was out to Springfield all last week has just informed me he heard quite a few fair stories while out there.

She was seated in the shaded grand staircase on Saturday and was complaining that she was cold. "Cheer up" said the party who paid for her ticket, "we will have a little heat in a minute."

"Lady," said the attendant, as she tried to brush past the gate Saturday afternoon, "you will have to have a ticket."

"Oh, no!" she sweetly replied, "you advertised free for all today."

The German pitchers must be weakening; the allies have made several long drives these last few days.

"Mystery in loss of jewels from woman's pocket." This happened to be a modern woman hence the pocket is not an additional mystery.

A man by the name of Skidmore got his liquor license returned to him by the Chicago mayor, but if he lives up to his name he's likely to lose it again soon.

"So I am writing you from the vantage point of our common faith. You, a hereditary democrat, after anxious care and thought, have thrown your lot with the republican party and have advised the people of this country that progressives should follow Mr. Hughes, the candidate selected solely by the men who compose that (invisible government) against whose insidious operations the progressive party itself is a protest.

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(MRS.) ANTOINETTE FUNK.

FORMER ROOSEVELTIAN BOOSTER THINKS T. R. IS SICK OF HIS CHOICE. Gilson Gardner, is one of the best

known political writers in the country. He has for a number of years been closer to Col. Roosevelt than any other member of the newspaper profession. He met the colonel when he merged from the woods in Africa and toured Europe with him, and there was no one closer to the white house than Gardner when Roosevelt was there.

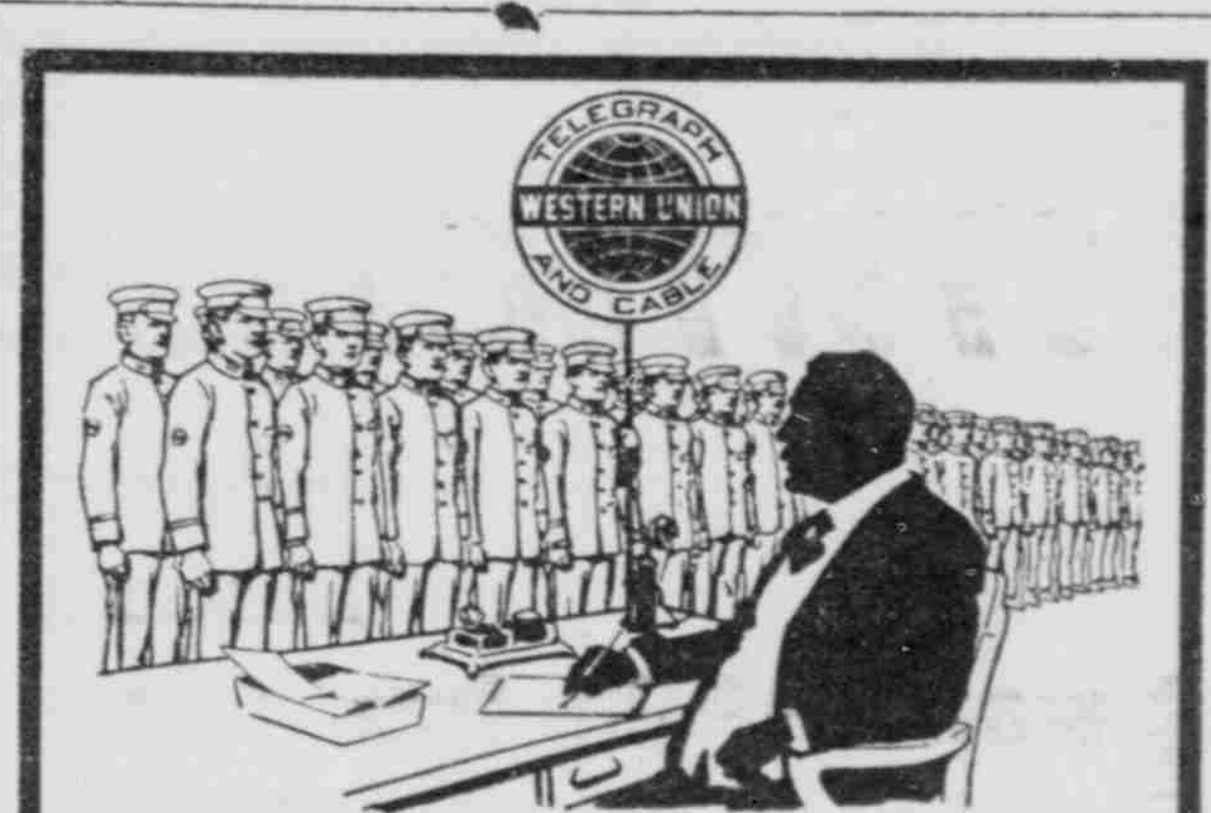
In one of the stories just published by Gardner, he says among other things "Roosevelt is all but ready to throw up his hands and let Hughes and his managers go the rest of the way alone. Roosevelt feels that he may not admit it publicly—that he has been tricked. He probably will not say so openly, but he is not good at hiding his feelings, and I find Roosevelt's disappointment in Hughes an open secret at both party headquarters here.

Hughes Made T. R. Promise. "Roosevelt feels that he did not step aside for Hughes in order that the ex-judicial might inaugurate a 'swat-the-fly' campaign. He stepped aside because Hughes agreed to accept the issues Roosevelt had made for him. Now, the Roosevelt following feel that their sacrifice has been made in vain and that Wilson will probably be re-elected anyhow.

"Hughes, in fact, has been performing true to form and has been taking his real advice from the Hitchcock-Wilcox-Penrose-Cannon-Hemenway Keating-Watson-New 'Old Guard' and not from any of the progressive camp. So Roosevelt decided to show Hughes and the republican campaign managers what he thinks a candidate ought to talk about. He thereupon sat down and wrote his Maine speech which was delivered in Lewiston, Aug. 31, in which he did not mention the Durand case, or the appointment of E. Lester Jones, or talk about Myron T. Herrick and the embassy at Paris. Instead he repeated all the most savage things he had ever said.

Is Only Window Dressing. "Hughes admits that his success depends on the extent to which he gets the Roosevelt following. Roosevelt could have beaten Hughes by accepting the progressive nomination. He could beat him now by denouncing Hughes and his following as unworthy of confidence. It is not likely Roosevelt will do this, having made his decision between Wilson and Hughes, he will probably stand by it.

"If Hughes had performed so as to get the real and cordial endorsement of Roosevelt a considerable proportion of the Roosevelt vote might have been polled for Hughes.



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Bell Phone 860There is a movement among
the Boers of South Africa to have
an edition of the Bible in their own
patois, the Taal. At present they
read the Bible in the pure Dutch or
Holland.At least 25 per cent of the larch
timber over large areas in eastern
Oregon has been killed or weakened
by mistletoe, and the forest service
is taking steps to combat the pest.There are twenty-six museums of
safety and institutes for the study
of industrial hygiene in the world,
twenty-two in Europe, three in the
United States and one in Canada.